FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PANAMA'S NATIONAL GUARD CHIEF ADDRESSES ARMY COMMANDERS

PA100013 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 9 Nov 79 pp 16, 17 PA

[Speech by Col Florencio Florez, Panamanian National Guard general chief of staff, at the 13th Conference of Latin American Armies in Bogota--date not given]

[Excerpts] The Panamanian delegation I am honored to head gives its respects to the representatives of the distinguished Armed Forces of Colombia and extends fraternal greetings to all the delegations attending this 13th Conference of Latin American Armies.

This 13th conference is being held at a time when America and the world are being affected by serious military, political, economic and social problems. It is a difficult, changing era which is being shaken by deep upheavals which logically affect our professional work. That is why conferences such as this one are so necessary and productive because the army of each country has specific experiences and the exchange of those experiences broadens our knowledge, consolidates brotherhood among our forces and permits more effective fulfillment of our military duties.

The Panamanian National Guard is now facing new military tasks as a result of the Torrijos-Carter treaties signed between Panama and the United States and which are now in full force. I want to take advantage of this occasion to thank, in the name of our country's armed forces, the Latin American armies for the disinterested, firm support they gave to Panama in the struggle to achieve its most esteemed objective: full jurisdiction over all its territory.

We must rightly stress in this conference that this support was always given without conditions and without considering the political regimes of the various states. That is the best proof that our armies are united: when the causes of the Latin American peoples are identified with the concepts of respect of the sovereignty of our countries and their territorial integrity.

Besides being guarantors of territorial integrity, protecting the life and property of citizens as the constitution states, the National Guard has new duties. Along with the U.S. Army, it has the responsibility for the defense of the Panama Canal until 31 December 1999. Beginning on that date, this responsibility will be solely that of the Panamanian Armed Forces. However, we must honestly acknowledge that the real and effective defense of that waterway against any aggression will be more the result of the neutrality treaty which Panama has presented to the world and which is being supported by most of the countries in the world. In accordance with the treaty, a joint military board has been created to fulfill this new task. Its fundamental objective is to protect the canal from aggression and to guarantee the free and peaceful transit of ships of all flags of the world without discrimination.

With the disappearance of U.S. jurisdiction over the former Panama Canal Zone, one of the most well-known institutions of the Latin American armies will pass to our country in a few years: the School of the Americas. Many officers of the Latin American armies have received specialized military training in that school. When Panama sent missions to the chiefs of staff of the armies you represent and in reply to questions on this school, Panama expressed its desire to have the School of the Americas continue operating.

Panamanian President Aristides Royo expressed this position during a visit to the school, and today we want to reiterate that decision. Panama wants the School of the Americas to continue to be a center of military training but not only on the basis--as it has been so far--of having Latin American officers receive training under plans and programs exclusively drawn up by the United States.

We believe that each one of our armed forces has highly qualified personnel and valuable experience and knowledge which should be brought to the school. The plan is to have the training programs emerge from the real, direct participation of the armed forces at all levels of operation so the school will reflect the desires, objectives, experiences and techniques our armies wish to possess. In essence, Panama proposes that on the date established by the treaty--beginning on 1 October 1984, when Panama will have the decisive role--the School of the Americas will operate with a joint inter-American command of an educational character which will direct its doctrine and operation.

Panama's position is in agreement with the spirit and tradition of Latin American unity. My country has always held that position. We have always expressed confidence in all those institutions which have permitted the civilian or military leaders of our peoples to meet. Consistent with this spirit, our commander, Gen Omar Torrijos, had to oppose during the sixth nonalined summit in Havana the proposal for the elimination of the Central American Defense Council (CONDECA) and the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty (TIAR). General Torrijos said in Havana: "The advisability of eliminating two institutions we militarymen feel great respect for--the CONDECA and the TIAR--has been brought up here." General Torrijos' emphatic and straightforward defense of those inter-American organizations not only prevented the discussion of the problem by the nonalined conference plenum, but it was also a homage to and recognition of the spirit of solidarity reigning among the men dedicated to the military profession in the Latin American countries.

In view of this position and philosophy, we believe we must bring up the case of the military representation of the Republic of Nicaragua. This brother country was shaken by a violent civil war in which the people struggled for their freedom. Panama, along with other countries of America, including the United States, Brazil, the Andean Pact countries, Costa Rica, Mexico, Jamaica, Cuba and others, supported the Nicaraguan people. The Nicaraguan National Guard was dissolved as a result of that struggle and the victory of the Sandinist National Liberation Front. This is the time that we officers must ask ourselves how this was achieved by guerrillas or irregular troops. We believe the real reason will be found in the fact that, unlike other Latin American countries, a real army organized to defend the sacred interests of the state did not exist in Nicaragua. Instead, it was a personal guard of the ruler in which military careers, rank, promotions and stability operated on the basis of the services given to the ruler and not as the result of firm regulations which constitute the basis of the operation of our armed forces. It is very important that we stress the profound military causes of that situation. Throughout the history of our countries armies have had to confront many events of a political and military character, civil wars and changes of government, and this has never meant their dissolution. Therefore, what occurred in Nicaragua cannot be compared with the problems the armed forces of the rest of Latin America are facing. As long as the army is an armed wing of the state and not of an individual, and as long as it devotes its military activities to defending the national territory and not to fulfilling the ambitions or desires of one person, various types of social changes can survive in Latin America; however, the armies will always continue to be the guarantee of stability, peace, order and respect.

With pride and awareness we were present in the decisive moments of the liberation of the Nicaraguan people. We kept our word despite the fact that we could only give moral support, which came not only from our armed forces but from all our people and government. We did not ask for anything in return. We have not imposed anything. We were not conquerors or interested partners. We were only friends.

It is now up to Nicaraguans to undertake their future destiny and history. We believe all of America should provide unconditional aid to that brother country so that Nicaraguans can develop their doctrine according to their most legitimate interests. Let us hope that doctrine will also be consistent with the best interests of America. To turn our backs on Nicaragua in the organization of its army or to alienate its military representation in our inter-American organizations is not in line with the best tradition of Latin America, whose armies emerged as irregular forces in the bloody fight against European colonial domination and for the independence of our peoples.

Panama proudly states that it is helping to organize the Nicaraguan police. It has chosen the police because our experience has shown us that police have the most direct effect on the tranquillity and security of the people. We believe it is a mistake to view the work of police as secondary to daily military activity. On the contrary, we believe that in each of our countries the policeman is the uniformed individual who maintains constant links with the concerns and needs of the people. This means that police organizations are able to directly transmit the citizens' desires.

If leaders learn to value this, they will be able to adopt social, economic and political measures that can prevent the struggle among brothers and anguish and mourning in our peoples' homes. Therefore, to the extent that our armies give importance to the police corps, they will have less need to be used in the solution of subversion or public order problems as occurs in some countries.

The evolution of the Panamanian Armed Forces began in 1968. In that year the National Guard entered the nation's political life in order to stabilize the public situation.

During the past 11 years, the Panamanian Armed Forces have become aware that social conditions and the needs of the people directly affect the military profession. We have understood that terrorism, social instability, rebellions and other events that keep our countries in a state of upheaval have real and apparent causes. The apparent causes are exotic theories. The real cause is the cauldron of misery where many exotic theories are cooked. The real cause is the lack of schools and lack of a public water system. The real cause is the lack of a national development program. The real cause is the negation of the rights of man as an individual and as a member of a group. The real cause is the abuse of and lack of respect for human dignity. That is why it is fortunate for our countries that the armed forces are gradually abandoning the classic concept of a caste system and are beginning to understand the real causes. Our armies are beginning to understand that the struggle is no longer limited to combating a possible external enemy but also to combating a real internal enemy--misery. This struggle can provide the basis for making the glorious military profession more noble.

No one can now believe as in the past that Latin American military men are unaware of the social, economic and political conflicts that convulse our nations. That is why in many of our countries, besides teaching strictly military subjects, the armies have begun to educate new officers in socioeconomic affairs. This will permit them to participate in this new situation which is emerging in the continent.

Panama is not attempting to have its concepts prevail. And what is more, it recognizes that what we are expressing here has already been sufficiently analyzed by our brother officers of the continent. What it seeks in this 13th conference is to give these subjects the priority they deserve so we will be able to reach conclusions that will bring us closer, strengthen our unity and give us new vigor to safeguard the security and development of the peoples of America.

NEWSMEN CALL FOR SUPPORT, DEFENSE OF NICARAGUAN REVOLUTION

PA121713 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1538 GMT 12 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 12 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The first Latin American newsmen's seminar has closed here with an appeal to newsmen all over the world to express solidarity with and support for the Nicaraguan revolution. The appeal is contained in the "Managua declaration," the main document issued by the seminar.

The declaration was issued yesterday, at the closing of the 3-day seminar. It notes that "helping the new Nicaragua means cooperating with the struggle for liberation and against exploitation, imperialism and war." It was read by Baldomero Alvarez Rios, leader of the Latin American Federation of Newsmen (FELAP) and assistant director of Radio Havana Cuba.

Cmdr Bayardo Arce, member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front Directorate, was present at the closing session.

"The defense of the revolution is the duty of all newsmen of the continent," the declaration says. Latin American newsmen acknowledged the "extraordinary role" Nicaraguan newsmen have played and will continue to play in the struggle for "the true liberation of peoples."

Exiled newsmen from Chile, Argentina and Uruguay as well as delegates from Venezuela, Peru, Bolivia, Mexico and Central America expressed their "joy over the promulgation of a provisional law on the communications media in Nicaragua." They said the law protects the people's right to information and to express opinions and also sets forth newsmen's moral and revolutionary responsibility.

Newsmen learned about the creation of the "NICARAGUAN NEWS AGENCY," whose task will be to divulge the truth about the revolutionary process in this country.

The declaration "denounced" the Inter-American Press Association [IAPA] for what it described as distortion and a slander campaign to misrepresent and besmirch Nicaragua's reality. The IAPA was also accused of "trying to intervene in the communications policy adopted by the country to consolidate its revolutionary conquests." It also criticized "the economic pressures as well as diplomatic and military maneuvers devised by the United States, either directly or through third parties, against the popular, democratic and antiimperialist revolution."

The seminar was organized by FELAP in cooperation with the Union of Nicaraguan Newsmen (UPN) and the Managua Radio Newsmen's Union. FELAP chairman Eleazar Diaz Rangel said that the central topic of the seminar was support for the Nicaraguan revolution. He added that in this sense newsmen should undertake the commitment to defend the Sandinist revolution upon returning to their work. He said a forthcoming second seminar of Latin American newsmen will review the efficacy of such a defense of the revolutionary changes currently underway in Nicaragua.

BRIEFS

ARGENTINE-PARAGUAYAN RADIO LINK--A new radio link between the Argentine city of Puerto Iguacu and the Paraguayan city of Puerto Stroessner was inaugurated recently, according to a report of the National Telecommunications Company (ENTEL). This new radio link, which is part of an inter-American network, has the capacity to handle 24 simultaneous communications. [Buenos Aires LA RAZON in Spanish 2 Nov 79 p 5 PY]

HARGUINDEGUY COMMENTS ON NATIONAL REORGANIZATION

PY141133 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2307 GMT 13 Nov 79 PY

[Excerpts] Posadas, 13 Nov (NA)--Interior Minister Maj Gen Albano Harguindeguy has said that the process for national reorganization is the "center" with regard to political guidelines. He was outlining to the mayors of Misiones here today the guidelines for achieving a "progressive institutionalization."

The minister arrived at the Libertador General San Martin Airport of Posadas at 0930 today for a 48-hour trip through this province. He was received by the Misiones governor, Navy Capt Ruben Paccagnini (Ret) and other local authorities.

After a private lunch with the governor, Harguindeguy met with the 41 mayors of Misiones in the provincial congress building. He explained the government's plans to them, and he also set the guidelines for municipal activities during 1980.

In his 40-minute message, Harguindeguy said that the process for national reorganization is in the "center" with regard to political guidelines and that "center-right and center-left trends of opinion can walk along this wide path."

"But we will not accept extremisms that use democracy to destroy its institutions," he emphasized.

Harguindeguy also revealed that during his recent meetings with provincial governors he had instructed them to "implement the participation of citizens in municipal affairs" with the purpose of "achieving the objectives that have been established for a progressive institutionalization."

He then described the mayors as "the first-line combatants who must face the brunt of the attacks," and he urged them to develop the "interest of youth in public affairs, not in order to receive applause, but to achieve the objectives we have set out."

He also referred to the political parties, saying that "it is very difficult to change the ways of thinking of those who are already decided and he denied that there existed an intention to "create parties or trends of opinion through decrees."

During the final part of his message, the minister maintained that the "political strategy permits the creation of new parties which will assimilate the philosophical outlines that inspire the leadership of the armed forces."

BALBIN STRESSES NEED FOR POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

PY142042 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1348 GMT 13 Nov 79 PY

[Excerpt] Parana, Entre Rios, 13 Nov (NA)--Ricardo Balbin, president of the Radical Civic Union (UCR), has demanded that the present authorities "say before the end of the year that there will be political activities...because they are needed by the new generation which is waiting, and the old generation, which is coming to its end, also needs them urgently," he stated.

During his speech in Nogoya Department yesterday, Balbin said that "the announced law for labor unions will not be approved since it would be a mistake to try and organize the unions without having previously organized politics."

Carlos Perette, who also spoke during the party meeting, said that "the country at present is living one of its worse moments; I think that the months of November and December will be very serious and unstable for the country's life; the government has lost the population's understanding."

When making reference to the successor of the current President, Perette said: "A civilian or military president for 1981, yes, but one elected by the people and not one elected by the military."

In his speech, Balbin stated that "at this point we ask the military government not to leave today. We ask it to stay and seek together with us the miracle of Argentine democracy, to save the democracy of all the American Continent." Balbin added: "What we need, generals, brigadiers and admirals, is the vital instrument for our political organizations. We are not requesting this for an election, which we are willing to concede, but rather to form, in democracy, a civilian army of Argentine youth. We do not want another lost generation."

Regarding the seizing of power by the current authorities in 1976 the radical leader said: "I must say that the civilians were not understood because had they been understood, the people and the armed forces would be at the service of a great task of construction." He also made reference to his meetings with former President Juan Domingo Peron, stating, "I understood that dialog had to be found no matter what it cost us; lots of people did not like him, but from that day on we set our differences aside. That is why when he (Peron) died I said: an old adversary says goodbye to a friend."

GENERAL MENENDEZ' ARREST EXTENDED 40 DAYS

PY141609 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1305 GMT 14 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Cordoba, 14 Nov (NA)--Military sources have confirmed that Gen Luciano Benjamin Menendez has been punished with another 40 days of arrest because of a letter which was published by LA NUEVA PROVINCIA newspaper in Bahia Blanca, Buenos Aires Province. The sources denied that Menendez will be transferred to a military unit in the south by noting that the note which informed the general about this new sentence clearly states that he will serve it in the same place, that is, in Curuzu Cuatia.

Originally, the army command gave Menendez 90 days of arrest because of his rebellion on 28 September. This punishment was later extended by another 15 days because of Menendez' statement to journalists upon his departure from Cordoba for Curuzu Cuatia. With this new extension, he will be under arrest for a total of 145 days.

Moreover, regarding the Menendez statement published by the Bahia Blanca newspaper, the same sources reported that he did indeed write it but that it was not his intention to issue it to the press. The statement was meant to be read by a chosen few. It was added that "no one knew how LA NUEVA PROVINCIA got a copy of the statement."

MONTONERO IDENTIFIED AS ONE OF ALEMANN'S ATTACKERS

PY132051 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1801 GMT 13 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Nov (NA)--Army headquarters reported today that the authenticity has been confirmed of the signature of terrorist Clemente Yaguer that appears on "a pamphlet which attributes the recent attack against Finance Secretary Juan Alemann to the Montoneros subversive organization."

TRIPARTITE NEGOTIATIONS DELAYED BY COB DELIBERATIONS

PY142351 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1820 GMT 14 Nov 79 PY

[Excerpt] La Paz, 14 Nov (LATIN)--The possibility of setting up a triumvirate as an emergency solution to the unconstitutional coup d'etat which took place on 1 November was submitted today for the consideration of the workers' bases, thus delaying further solution of the crisis which is keeping Bolivia semiparalyzed.

The Bolivian Labor Central (COB), the top labor organization and mainstay of civilian resistance against Col Alberto Natusch's de facto presidency, today suspended a meeting of union leaders and chose to let the workers reach their verdict before estbalishing its position. The delay in the evaluation being carried out by the workers will last until tomorrow, thus causing another postponement of the tripartite negotiations launched 2 days ago in search of an institutional solution to the crisis.

PADILLA REJECTS TRIUMVIRATE, SAYS NATUSCH GOVERNMENT 'DESPERATE'

PY142246 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1834 GMT 14 Nov 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 14 Nov (LATIN)--The former armed forces commander in chief and main military foe of the Bolivian coup d'etat, Gen David Padilla, today stated that the new government is writhing in desperation.

Padilla, who headed the military government which returned political power to civilians in August of this year, told Radio Panamericana by telephone that the only fair way out of the current crisis is to return the government to the National Congress. "This body will have to appoint a single leader who will lead the country toward new elections," Padilla said, rejecting the possibility of a triumvirate made up of workers, military officers and parliamentarians.

When the radio station located him somewhere in the city, Padilla had harsh words in response to a statement of his successor, Gen Eden Castillo, who accused him of being a deserter, a traitor and disloyal. "This general may be imprudent enough to say this, but the armed forces and the people know that he is the true traitor. He joined the coup without any convictions, witnout any merit whatsoever, seeking the reward of the post he now holds without deserving it," Padilla said.

He then spoke about the desperation prevailing in the administration of Col Alberto Natusch who stubbornly clings to power, plunging the country into the worst and most disastrous political and economic situation in its history.

UNIVERSITY RECTORS SAY SOLUTION MUST EXCLUDE NATUSCH

PY150215 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Nov 79 PY

[Excerpt] Col Alberto Natusch and those involved in the coup d'etat must necessarily be excluded from any solution to the political and institutional crisis, to avoid giving tacit approval to a de facto situation which could give rise to further confrontation. This is the substantial part of the communique issued by the second special meeting of the university rectors and leaders held in La Paz. At the same time, this meeting decided to recognize no course of action other than the constitutional and liberating process outlined in the national constitution.

CAMPESINO GROUP STATES SUPPORT FOR NATUSCH GOVERNMENT

PY141216 La Paz INFOBOL Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0345 GMT 14 Nov 79 PY

[Text] A peasants delegation from the departments of Cochabamba, Oruro and Potosi as well as representatives of the Bolivian Campesino Committee [CBC] yesterday stated their full support for the armed forces institutionalist government presided over by Col Alberto Natusch Busch. Willy Roman, secretary of the Bolivian Campesino Committee, stated that President Natusch has the full support of the Bolivian campesino sector since "his government represents a just option for the rural workers' aspirations."

For his part, President Natusch has said that one of the main objectives of the institutionalist government is to substantially improve the standards of living and work of the rural population.

CHURCH DEPLORES REPRESSION FOLLOWING COUP

PY150203 La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 14 Nov 79 PY

[Undated communique issued by the Bolivian Episcopal Conference]

[Text] On behalf of the Episcopal Conference and the bishops currently present in the country as well as those abroad on duties pertaining to their calling, wishing to inform Catholics and people in general about the political crisis our country is undergoing, we believe it to be our duty to state the following:

1. We firmly condemn the violent repression which has left a large number of Bolivians dead, wounded or missing and fully share the sorrow of the families which have been so affected.

2. We support every item of the two declarations issued by Msgr Luis Rodriguez as vice president of the Bolivian Episcopal Conference and temporary president of this body.

3. These declarations were issued in his role of pastor and servant to the members of the armed forces, the National Congress, the political parties and the citizenry in general, asking them all for their patriotic contributions to the solution for the severe and sorrowful crisis which our country is experiencing.

4. In their search for a solution the bishops have appointed Monsignor Prata to exercise his best efforts in the name of the Episcopal Conference toward the opening of a dialog between those responsible for the fate of the fatherland.

5. These negotiations succeeded thanks to the amenability of the parties involved in the conflict. The bishops wish to thank Monsignor Prata for his unselfish and effective efforts which have helped put an end to the tragic bloodshed.

6. The talks between the parliamentarians, the armed forces and the Bolivian Labor Central currently engaged in a meeting--despite the sluggishness of the negotiations--have reached the first stage of agreement.

7. In the near future this agreement may come to pass, thus fulfilling the desires and hopes of the entire country. On behalf of the church and the principles of justice, love and common good, we urge the parties involved to place the supreme good of the fatherland before any other interests of parties, groups or ideologies.

Should it be otherwise, the selfishness of some people or groups may lead us to lament further harm and irretrievable damage for both the domestic and foreign affairs of the fatherland.

On behalf of all God's people, the Bolivian bishops express their full confidence in the patriotism, the good will and the humanitarian feelings of each and every person in whose hands is the fate of the fatherland.

[Signed] Armando Gutierrez Granier, President of the Bolivian Episcopal Conference; (Jaime Videira Guzman), acting secretary general.

BANK EMPLOYEES UNION REJECTS APPOINTMENT OF NEW PRESIDENT

PY141434 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 14 Nov 79 PY

[Text] The Union of State Bank Employees released a communique publicly thanking its members for their discipline during the general strike demonstrating unity and solidarity. The union emphasized its rejection of the introduction of politics into the union, since this is a threat to the organic structure of the State Bank, and ratified its political independence in its labor struggle. In conclusion, the communique stated that it does not recognize the appointment of the new bank president (Oscar Cornejo). In rejecting (Cornejo's) appointment, the communique indicated that only the National Congress has the legal right to appoint a new president.

MINISTER ANNOUNCES ECONOMIC REMEDIES, ATTACKS CORRUPTION

PY141356 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 14 Nov 79 PY

[Excerpt] Finance Minister Agapito Feliciano Monzon stressed during a press conference that it is the intention of the government to propose clear and specific economic and financial measures with the aim of setting to right the internal and external imbalances. He said that this policy will consist of regulating and systematizing measures which will be implemented in order to prevent the social cost from falling on the working class, that is, to prevent a violent shock which will have deep repercussions.

The finance minister explained those measures in detail. He took pains to analyze the economic and financial policies of earlier military regimes, stating that their lack of knowledge and ability led to the present imbalances. He attacked immorality in the public administration, holding up the Customs Office as an example. He said that 5 million Bolivian pesos were collected weekly by the Santa Cruz Customs Office, of which only 1 million were transferred to the National Treasury and the rest apparently distributed among high government and customs officials, mentioning among those officials the national customs director, former president and the director and other officials of the Santa Cruz Customs Office.

MALAYSIA TO MAINTAIN DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

PY141147 La Paz INFOBOL Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0335 GMT 14 Nov 79 PY

[Excerpt] Through a note issued by its Foreign Ministry, the Government of Malaysia has expressed its desire to maintain diplomatic relations with Bolivia.

BEDREGAL VIEWS NATION'S POSITION ON CONTINENT

PY140247 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1620 GMT 13 Nov 79 PY

[By Rogelio Moleon]

[Text] La Paz, 13 Nov (TELAM)--In an exclusive interview with TELAM, Bolivian Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal Gutierrez stated that "the international press is dividing the world with a distinctive line, putting the good people on one side and the bad people on the other. We have been placed among the bad ones now just because we do not strictly fit into Carter's classification--those who are democrats and those who are not."

Referring to relations with Latin America in general, the Bolivian foreign minister said that his country is "a strong believer in integration" both politically and economically. He then added that as far as his country's foreign policy is concerned, "Peru-Bolivia-Argentina is its fundamental axis. This is a traditional axis which has worked well historically and which is more significant in the present circumstances because Bolivia is a country which belongs both to the Andean and River Plate systems."

Along that line, the Bolivian foreign minister talked yesterday about his country's possible withdrawal from the Andean Pact because this organization approved a document which is critical of the situation in Bolivia. A communique from the Foreign Ministry notes that the Bolivian Government "will be the first to deplore" the splitting of the Andean Pact "because of the possible separation of one of the members of the pact." The communique also states that the document issued by the foreign ministers of the Andean Pact countries "shows an image formed through a formalistic view taken from press dispatches."

Dwelling on the same question during the exclusive interview with TELAM, Minister Bedregal Gutierrez stressed that "economic integration without a political content does not work. We have seen this in recent years. But giving it a political content does not mean to cast a country in the role of Satan as the Andean Pact countries are to some extent doing now. There are realities which are inherent in a country and which cannot be judged by international standards, without having an in-depth knowledge of its problems or without knowing who is who in a given political situation such as the one Bolivia is experiencing now. The system might be cracked if its members do not have sufficient sensibility and farsightedness to develop a critical mechanism appropriate to the process Bolivia is going through at this time.

"On the other hand, our participation in the Andean Pact--perhaps due to the inability of our negotiators--has not represented any economic benefit for Bolivia. In the last 10 years the allotments under the Cartagena Agreement have not helped Bolivia."

Bedregal went on to say that "Venezuela's financial capability has obviously increased in comparison with the Southern Cone. This is a fact which, if properly handled and if no ideological conflicts are provoked, can be favorable, especially if the idea that some are all good and others all bad is eliminated.

"I can see in the attitude of Venezuela a revival of the Betancourt doctrine which stood for strict isolation. We should not forget that such a criterion is Anglo-Saxon and that it should be adapted to our Latin condition. If we fail to make this adjustment we will lapse into a dogmatism like that of Carter, which has produced very little results.

UDP SENATOR REJECTS WITHDRAWAL FROM ANDEAN PACT

PY141430 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 14 Nov 79 PY

[Excerpts] Bolivia should never think of withdrawing from the Andean Pact because that would be an unfortunate step for a developing country such as ours, which needs to participate in an effective subregional integration process. This opinion was given by Senator Fernando Baptista (UDP for Cochabamba Department] who stated his amazement that the government has threatened towithdraw from the Andean Pact in reaction to the position taken by pact members regarding the present Bolivian political situation.

He also referred to the announcement by Finance Minister Agapito Monzon that the government will order a general wage and salary increase and that such a measure would not cause any devaluation. Baptista said that such statements cannot be taken seriously.

When asked by newsmen about the unity [words indistinct] political situation of the country, he replied:

[Begin recording] I can only agree with what is written every day in the press that opinions of much weight in the armed forces, such as those given by Gen David Padilla or General Terrazas, vary substantially from the position assumed by the group which is now wielding power. Thus the consensus which they wish to present to the public does not exist. On the contrary, I believe that in the armed forces and its various branches there are groups of very influential officers who do not agree with and have not agreed with the week of bloodshed. [end recording]

In conclusion, and commenting on the armed forces communique saying that they fully support Col Alberto Natusch Busch's government, he said that the Congress, in its turn, should propose the restitution to power of Walter Guevara Arze's constitutional government.

GAS PRICE NEGOTIATIONS WITH ARGENTINA SUSPENDED

PY141420 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 14 Nov 79 PY

[Text] The Argentine-Bolivian negotiations on gas prices have been suspended. (Arturo Cabrera), vice manager of Bolivian Government Oil Deposits (YPFB), made the announcement. According to the official, the suspension of the negotiations is due to the change of government in Bolivia. (Cabrera) said that the negotiations will be resumed when the Argentine Government recognizes the new Bolivian Government. (Hugo Peredo), YPFB foreign trade manager, headed the Bolivian delegation which went to Buenos Aires on 29 October and was planning to meet with Argentine Economy Minister Jose Martinez de Hoz to reach an agreement on the readjustment of the gas price. The negotiations have, however, been suspended until the Argentine Government makes a decision regarding the Bolivian internal situation.

BRIEFS

CHARGE D'AFFAIRES TO FRANCE--(Enrique Rocha Monroy) has received final instructions from the Foreign Ministry prior to his departure for Paris, where he will take over as charge d'affaires until an ambassador is appointed. [La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 14 Nov 79 PY]

SPOKESMAN DENIES PLANS FOR A-BOMB TESTS

PY150142 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 14 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Planalto Palace has denied that Brazil is preparing to test an atomic bomb in the atmosphere as reported by U.S. journalist Jack Anderson. According to Planalto spokesman Marco Antonio Kraemer, the Brazilian-FRG nuclear agreement is aimed at the peaceful uses of atomic energy and, furthermore, Brazil is a signatory of the Tlaltelolco Treaty which bans possession or storing of nuclear weapons.

MINISTER SEEKS PETROLEUM SUPPLIERS OUTSIDE MIDDLE EAST

PY141156 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 14 Nov 79 PY

[Excerpt] The finance minister has reported that Brazil will purchase more petroleum from Venezuela, Peru and Mexico in addition to Nigeria, Angola and other nations. Karlos Rischbieter feels that Brazil must insure the supply of at least half of its current needs from countries outside the Middle East.

PAPERS CITE REPORTS ON ALLEGED IRAN, IRAQ 'PRESSURE'

Official Denies Reports

PY132228 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 11 Nov 79 p 1 PY

[Text] Denying reports yesterday that Iran and Iraq are presumably putting pressure on Brazil to purchase more expensive oil on the spot market, the commercial director of the Brazilian Petroleum Corporation [PETROBRAS], Carlos Sant'anna, told O GLOBO about what he defined as an attempt to create a panic situation in the country regarding oil supply. He said that PETROBRAS will not enter the spot market until at least the end of the year. Contract market prices will be maintained on the basis of good relations with Iran and Iraq, which together sell 510,000 barrels of oil per day to Brazil. Refuting another report, he revealed that domestic stocks (crude oil and derivates) are enough to supply the country for more than 70 days.

Others Confirm It

PY141717 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 13 Nov 79 p 1 PY

[Text] Two reports on pressure by Arab countries on the Brazilian Government were confirmed yesterday. 1. From Iraq, to receive nuclear technology in exchange for petroleum; 2. From Iran and Iraq to force Brazil to purchase part of its petroleum imports on the free market, where prices are double current prices for operations under contract.

The first report was confirmed by a high-level NUCLEBRAS [Brazilian Nuclear Corporation] source and the second by an Itamaraty source responsible for relations with Arab countries.

The NUCLEBRAS source not only confirmed the pressures but also termed them "irresistible and impressive." Itamaraty officials and members of Arab diplomatic missions in Brasilia also confirmed the report despite denials by presidential spokesmen, the Foreign Ministry and the Iraqi Embassy. Carlos Sant'anna, PETROBRAS marketing director, tried to deny that Iraq and Iran are exerting pressure on Brazil to purchase petroleum on the "spot" [given in English] market, but government sources confirmed yesterday that the pressure is real.

SPOKESMAN DENIES 'ARAFAT REFUSED VISA

PY141456 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 13 Nov 79 p 6 PY

[Text] Itamaraty spokesman Bernardo Pericas has formally denied that the Brazilian Embassy in Lisbon had refused to grant a visa to Yasir 'Arafat. The spokesman said that this is not the first time that such a report has been published," [quotation mark as published] but that, as in previous cases, the visa has not been denied.

Pericas declined to anticipate Brazilian reaction if 'Arafat decides to ask for a visa. "We do not comment on suppositions."

FOREIGN MINISTER STRESSES CLOSE TIES WITH MEXICO

PY141453 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1814 GMT 13 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 13 Nov (LATIN)--Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro stated today that petroleum will be one of the factors that will make trade with Mexico more dynamic.

Saraiva Guerreiro made this statement today at the opening of the meeting of the Brazilian-Mexican Cooperation Commission which is attended by Mexican Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda, who is on a 48-hour official visit here.

The joint commission will meet today and tomorrow to discuss a variety of topics aimed at increasing the two countries' trade relations, which, according to the Brazilian foreign minister, will reach $500 million soon.

Saraiva Guerreiro also stated that Brazil and Mexico must be in the vanguard of the new Latin American awakening.

He thus referred to the fact that Latin America is now on the threshold of a new era in which the countries of the region have opportunities to intensify an exchange of opinions, ideas, goods and services.

Stating that we must all recognize the duty to strengthen Latin American solidarity, Castaneda also indicated that we must seek a realistic and positive cooperation based on specific projects which can be put into effect immediately, especially in the industrial sector.

He said that to achieve these objectives, we must give up bureaucratic and superficial formalism, last-resort negotiations and meaningless agreements.

He indicated that we must admit that there are no two countries in Latin America in better condition to cooperate with each other than Brazil and Mexico and cited the level of economic and industrial development achieved by both countries.

He said that all this makes Brazil and Mexico natural partners and that the future holds great promise for cooperation between the two countries in the various sectors.

The Mexican foreign minister stated that current world conditions allow, and even demand, greater cooperation. Both countries are medium-sized powers that carry some weight and have sufficient authority and prestige in the international area.

COURT AGAIN REJECTS HABEAS CORPUS FOR LAINO

PY101648 Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 10 Nov 79 p 2 PY

[Excerpts] By decision No 296 handed out yesterday, the Supreme Court turned down the second habeas corpus petition filed by the defense of Domingo Laino, who is being held in Mbuyapey.

The essential part of the decision was unanimously approved by the president and members of the court.

The court states in the main part of the decision that "after studying the petition, it becomes clear that it does not indicate any change in the status of the citizen whose rights it seeks to protect, but on the contrary, it raises the same, identical question which has already been studied and resolved by the court in its decision No 258 of 20 September 1979, in which the court outlined the requirements for issuing a habeas corpus writ. Therefore, it would be useless to reopen proceedings which are definitely closed and thus, the original decision must be upheld."

REPORTS ON ARREST OF JOURNALIST HELD INCOMMUNICADO

'State of Siege' Invoked

PY091640 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 8 Nov 79 p 6 PY

[Excerpt] Alcibiades Gonzalez del Valle did not appear before the Supreme Court this morning to testify in connection with the petition for habeas corpus submitted on his behalf by attorney Geronimo Angulo Gaston.

The hearing which was scheduled for 1000 did not take place because the police sent a note to the Supreme Court indicating that the arrest of Gonzalez del Valle falls under the provisions of article 79 of the national constitution. The note, which is signed by Gen Francisco Alcibiades Britez states that "the chief of police of Asuncion reports to his excellency, the president of the Supreme Court, in response to his Writ of Habeas Corpus No 501 on 7 November 1979, that Alcibiades Gonzalez del Valle's arrest falls under the provisions of article 79 of the national constitution [state of siege].

Injunction Petition Filed

PY101818 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 10 Nov 79 p 13 PY

[Summary] Editorial Azeta Inc., which publishes ABC COLOR, and the Paraguayan Association of Journalists have jointly filed a petition for a court injunction to put an end to the incommunicado status of ABC COLOR journalist Alcibiades Gonzalez del Valle, who has been detained at police headquarters since Monday, 5 November.

In their brief filed before Judge Arsenio Sarabia of the 2d lower civil court, attorneys Geronimo Angulo Gaston and Francisco Jose de Vargas state:

"Being allowed to communicate is guaranteed by the national constitution, which establishes that a detainee may be held incommunicado only for a certain period of time. Since the established period has elapsed, the incommunicado status must be lifted, as it can no longer be enforced unless a court order is issued to this effect."

Judge Sarabia sent a note to the chief of police inquiring whether Gonzalez del Valle has been held incommunicado since his detention on 5 November.

FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON CURRENT ISSUES

PA110030 Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 4 Nov 79 p 1-C PA

[Interview with Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano--date, place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Aside from what was brought up at the OAS, which we will discuss later, Venezuela has an essential problem: achieving a reasonable agreement with Colombia. In your view, how should this agreement be reached?

[Answer] I believe a reasonable agreement is one that will permit us to establish our marine border, a new matter in international law. An equitable agreement means each party will have the part that actually belongs to it in accordance with the extension of its coastline and the historical circumstances that have shaped the sovereignty of our states.

[Question] What was achieved at the Medellin meeting?

[Answer] I think the Medellin meeting was very positive and this opinion is shared by Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe. This was the first meeting that discussed the essence of the problem. We have always insisted that this problem should not pass into the hands of third parties. Presidents Herrera and Turbay agreed on this point. The issue returned to the area which, in our opinion, it should never have left. In the recent talks the parties again discussed the proposals which had previously been introduced. There was a thorough examination of the last proposal made by President Perez in 1977. That proposal had been opposed by us (the Social Christian Party). We were in the opposition at that time.

[Question] Why did you reject that proposal?

[Answer] Among other reasons, because we believe there can be no negotiation regarding the area south of the parallel of Castillete, Punta Salinas. President Perez' proposal included the acceptance of joint exploration and exploitation if petroleum deposits were found there. We rejected that idea as part of the agreement.

[Question] In other words, for you the area south of the Castillete parallel is not subject to discussion?

[Answer] Exactly. This will not be discussed by Venezuela. This zone cannot enter into the discussions of the agreement which we believe must be sought.

[Question] Almost all presidents have said: "The dispute with Colombia will be satisfactorily solved during my term." Do you think this administration will solve this problem?

[Answer] President Herrera has said he will proceed without haste but without rest...

[Question] That is a way of saying nothing...

[Answer] No, I would say the government, like all Venezuelans, is interested in solving this problem. It will be resolved in time. Of course, this issue cannot be solved hastily or impulsively. A definitive solution demands deliberation and detailed analysis. A hasty solution could lead to consequences worse than not having solved it. We have to reach real solutions that the country will widely accept.

[Question] What is the armed forces' position on this very sensitive subject?

[Answer] The armed forces are represented on the delimitation committee. Admiral Orta, secretary of the Security and Defense Council, is a member of the negotiating group. Of course, the military, along with all Venezuelans, are duly briefed and their viewpoints will be heard before decisions are made. The president has instructed me to visit garrisons to explain the points that are being achieved in this matter. I will begin to do this very soon and will explain the country's foreign policy.

[Question] It is believed that the main problem is based on the existence of petroleum in the disputed zone. Is there evidence of petroleum?

[Answer] The experts have indicated that this cannot be confirmed until drilling begins and petroleum begins to flow.

[Question] Why do we not explore and find out whether or not there is petroleum?

[Answer] Everything began with exploration. Before the current delimitation process began, talks took place between the Venezuelan Petroleum Corporation (CVP) and the Colombian Petroleum Enterprise (ECOPETROL). The two companies made seismographic tests in the gulf. Attempts were made to include a clause favoring a moderate position and this led to controversy. The impasse was then overcome. President Lopez Michelsen subsequently proposed the idea of joint ownership. This formed part of the Lopez-Perez talks. During his campaign President Turbay spoke about removing the petroleum issue from the negotiations. However, in 1977 when former President Carlos Andres Perez proposed the alternative to which I have referred, petroleum appeared to still be an issue. Proposals were made for the joint exploration and exploitation of hydrocarbons both south and north of the Castillete parallel.

[Question] Then the existence of petroleum has been established. The proposals were to jointly exploit and explore it...

[Answer] I understand that all the seismographic analyses showed what we call "horizons" or possible petroleum deposits. However, new studies must be made in order to confirm the potential shown by those "horizons". The drills provide the final proof.

[Question] Let us talk a little about the Caribbean. We are a coastal country and from international news reports one can see the strong presence of the United States and Cuba. How does one draft a policy equidistant from the blocs in conflict?

[Answer] Cuba is a reality in our area. Cuba and Venezuela have different and incompatible political systems. The diverse strategies and objectives in foreign policy are a result of those differences. The Caribbean is vital to us. Our political, economic and military security zone is located there. We are now conducting a new phase in our bilateral relations that will not lead to an agreement but will permit a reduction in mutual apprehensions.

[Question] How is this new phase of Venezuelan-Cuban relations progressing?

[Answer] Venezuela justly appreciates the positive reply to the government-to-government requests regarding the release of political prisoners. We have obtained the release of Lauro Blanco, and the release of Armando Valladares has been requested at the highest levels. Our policy toward Cuba is a serious one that will be subject to difficult situations as is natural. These relations are included in the framework of a global foreign policy strategy.

[Question] What about the belligerent U.S. presence as expressed in the proposal for a regional military force?

[Answer] My position at the OAS reiterated the desire that Central America and the Caribbean be a zone of peace. In no way should the interests of the superpowers--the United States and the Soviet Union--lead to conflicts and tensions that harm the development of our peoples. We reject the veiled or open interference of the major powers in Latin America because it is an obstacle to the institutionalization of freedom.

[Question] When the Egyptian-Israeli agreement was signed, President Herrera expressed satisfaction over what he considered an understanding in favour of peace. Does the government continue to agree with peaceful solutions? I understand this position displeased some of Venezuela's OPEC partners?

[Answer] We believe this agreement was a step toward peace, even though it was only a first step. We praise and support it. We support all positive actions for peace.

[Question] What is the status of the Palestine Liberation Organization's (PLO) efforts to establish a diplomatic mission in Caracas?

[Answer] We have postponed the negotiations begun by a PLO delegation that met with me shortly after I took over the Foreign Ministry. We again spoke in Havana. Then pressures from one and the other side were noted in Caracas. This is what we want to avoid. We do not believe the Arab-Israeli conflict should be transferred to Caracas. We have decided not to allow the establishment of PLO offices in Venezuela for the time being. In any case, this possibility will be considered in the future. It is not possible for the time being.

[Question] What repercussions will the Bolivian military coup have on the Andean Pact and Latin American integration?

[Answer] We deeply regret the events that led to the break in the constitutional process that was taking place in that sister country. This retrogression means that efforts must be reinitiated to once again overcome phases which had been left in the past. This means that time is being lost which could be used to advance the process of development, which is an essential goal of our countries.

Obviously, homogeneity contributes to the integration process, and the desirable thing would be to have a democratic basis in support of the process. Nevertheless, our countries have adopted the thesis of pluralism as a basic principle of our political relations so the pluralist process of integration continues forward regardless of the circumstances of the countries. If our countries had waited for political homogeneity before beginning the integration process it would certainly not have been begun yet.

FOREIGN MINISTER SAYS COUNTRY WILLING TO TAKE SHAH

PY141505 Paris AFP in Spanish 1439 GMT 14 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 14 Nov (AFP)--Mexican Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda revealed here today that Mexico is willing to receive the former shah of Iran if he wants to return there. Castaneda said during a press conference that the 6 month tourist visa given to the shah of Iran could be renewed for a limited time. The Mexican foreign minister, who has been in Brasilia on an official visit since last Monday, will leave the Brazilian capital today.

PEMEX UNABLE TO REPLACE IRANIAN OIL SALES TO U.S.

PA141824 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2216 GMT 13 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 13 Nov (EFE)--Mexico, which has played an important role in the U.S.-Iranian crisis as an alternative refuge for the shah, at present is unable to totally replace Iran's oil exports to the United States. A spokesman for the Mexican Petroleum State Enterprise (PEMEX) told EFE today that sales to the United States can increase by less than 100,000 barrels a day next year.

Washington has begun a search for sources of energy to replace the Iranian supply, which now totals 700,000 barrels a day, after announcing purchases from Iran will be suspended as of December. Mexico sold 673,000 barrels of crude a day to the United States in August. It is estimated it can supply 776,000 barrels a day to the United States in 1980. PEMEX, however, is having difficulty meeting that figure because of new commitments to other countries such as Japan.

Japan and Mexico recently signed a contract for the sale of 100,000 barrels of Mexican crude a day beginning with 20,000 in 1981. [as received]

The spokesman said PEMEX does not foresee any change in its production and export program, established in 1977, which provides for the extraction of 2.2 million barrels and the sale of 1.1 million barrels a day beginning next year.

WORKERS DENOUNCE MANAGEMENT'S ANTIGOVERNMENT ESCALATION

PA091740 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0952 GMT 9 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 9 Nov (EFE)--According to the Labor Congress [CT], the top ranking labor organization, Mexican businessmen have launched an "escalation" aimed at "destabilizing the government and its institutions." A CT document released Thursday states that under the pretext of increasing production, the country's management sectors have continued "to demand sacrifices from the workers in order to increase their own wealth."

According to the CT, the economic prospects for 1980 look "frankly ominous" because the fiscal reforms will lend themselves to "criminal manipulation" by businessmen. It stresses that as a result of existing ideological differences among members of the country's private sector, production has not increased as expected. According to the document, the shortage has led to inflation while bringing with it "imperial dependence" and economic recession.

In conclusion, the CT affirms that in the face of an economic recession "we have no foreseeable solution, regardless of how much or how little oil we may have."

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES APPOINTMENTS TO CANAL ENTITIES

PA141412 Panama City STAR AND HERALD in English 14 Nov 79 pp 1, 6 PA

[Text] The Government of Panama named the Panamanian nationals who will represent our country in the binational entities created by the Panama Canal treaty which entered into effect last October 1.

In a letter sent by Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores Typaldos to United States Ambassador Ambler Moss Jr., the following appointments were announced: Augusto Zambrano, acting assistant director of the Panama Canal Authority will be transferred to the Coordinating Commission, which will be in charge of coordinating the supply of electricity, water, etc., and the development of Panamanian activities in areas used by the United States for the operation of the canal.

Dr. Ernesto Perez Balladares, minister of the treasury; Jose Maria Cabrera, director of the Panama Canal Authority's legal department; and Resires Vargas, of the Planning and Political Economy Ministry, will make up the consulting committee which will be in charge of recommending to both governments the employment and administration policies that will insure a growing participation of Panama in the handling of the canal;

Dr. Pedro Galindo, ecological adviser to the Panama Canal Authority; Irving Diaz, director of renewable natural resources, and Dr. Abdiel Adames of the University of Panama will make up the mixed environmental commission, which will see that the decisions taken by both governments in conformity with the Panama Canal treaty, adjust to conditions of protection of the environment; and Captain Pablo Duran, Port Authority director; Eduardo Shaffer Ramirez, Panama Canal Authority director of railroads, Jose Barrios Ng, Panama Canal Authority director of planning and development and Lieutenant Jose Luis Sanchez of the National Guard, will form the Port and Railroads Commission.

COLUMNIST SCORES U.S. ATTITUDE TOWARD TREATY IMPLEMENTATION

PA141616 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 13 Nov 79 p 4-A PA

[Harmodio Icaza article: "New Sources of Conflict"]

[Text] Even before 1 October, when the Torrijos-Carter treaties took effect, I hammered at, denounced and warned our authorities about our new relations with the United States. The whimsical interpretations, the ill-intentioned omissions and the creation of new positions which bear no relationship to the operation and maintenance of the canal, are but a few of the new sources of conflict which have come up.

Since these actions follow the same old pattern and represent no significant change in attitude of those handling U.S.-Panama relations--who are incomprehensively clinging to the same policy which has caused so much friction--it is necessary to denounce all these facts today, when action at the highest levels may avert future confrontations through peaceful negotiation.

Despite our good will, there are growing disagreements among military authorities because, since his arrival, the chief of the armed forces stationed in our territory has adopted a prepotent and haughty attitude which is directly at variance with President Carter's vaunted partnership policy.

There are also great problems at the Canal Commission because of a reluctance--shown daily--to interpret the letter and spirit of the treaties in good faith and to implement measures called for by the treaties. Here are some cases which I know about:

1. Disavowing the letter and spirit of an executive order enacted in 1935 but still in effect, the military forces have decided to import all of their alcoholic beverages directly from the United States instead of buying them from Panamanian merchants, as had been the case for the last 44 years.

2. The armed forces must use Panamanian stamps in newly established and old post offices because their operation is limited to mailing correspondence between military bases and post offices in the United States. Nowhere do the treaties provide for the use of U.S. stamps. Not even a most liberal interpretation of clause X of the agreement for implementation of clause IV of the treaties would justify the use of U.S. stamps.

3. Without justification electric power is sold to the Institute of Hydraulic Resources and Electrification at the rate of 5 cents per kilowatt when residents in nonreturned areas and military bases are paying 3 cents. Wholesale prices can never be higher than retail prices.

4. North Americans have refused to draw up a list of items they can import under the treaty "in reasonable quantities." As a result, there is excessive importation and increased smuggling.

5. Positions have been created in the Canal Commission to accommodate U.S. citizens working for the U.S. Government who should have returned to their country according to the treaty. None of their positions bear any relationship to canal management, operation and maintenance nor with complemental services, installations and equipment (section 1202-A of the treaty implementation legislation). Messrs Halsall, Corrigan, Ruoff, Saarinen, Morgan and Gordon should have returned to their country. Former Governor Parfitt illegally appointed them to unnecessary positions.

6. An annual trip for each university-age child of North Americans working for the commission for studies in the United States is charged to canal operations. The purpose of this is not to show profits in the canal operations and not to pay Panama the additional $10 million provided for in the treaties.

7. Article VII, section (2) of the agreement for implementation of article IV of the treaty calling for preferential hiring of Panamanians at all levels is being ignored. U.S. personnel are being hired without considering Panamanian personnel who are better qualified in many cases.

PEOPLE'S PARTY ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON NATIONAL SITUATION

PA141241 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 13 Nov 79 pp 8, 18 PA

[Communique issued by the People's Party of Panama on 10 November in Panama City]

[Text] Communique: On 10 November the Central Committee of the People's Party held a plenary meeting in Panama City to consider the following subjects:

A. To evaluate the situation, based on a completed report, and to implement the tactics of the party by establishing guidelines;

B. To formalize the new date for the sixth congress according to the agreement reached by the Political Bureau.

Regarding the analysis of the national situation resulting from the recent teacher's strike, the plenary meeting pointed out that the class struggle and other political characteristics of the present situation had been foreseen by our party in the document called "A New Situation." This was approved in the plenary meeting of October 1978 and in the main document of the third national conference of April 1979.

The teachers and doctors strikes did more than present trade union demands. Under the influence of the parties of the National Opposition Front (FRENO), the strike developed into a frontal attack against the educational reform and for the fall of the government led by Dr Aristides Royo. Other political sectors participating in the movement were various groups of the ultraleft.

A serious analysis was made to determine what the strike has meant for the government and the process. The behavior of the various social classes, class sectors, groups, institutions and political parties was established. The government's attitude throughout the crisis was also analyzed. It was established that the end of the strike has not resulted in the solution of the problems that exist, but it has transferred them to other levels.

The role of our party was duly explained. Our party, employing the right tactics, knew how to place itself wisely regarding the strike, and it became an important factor during the strike by contributing to its solution by asking the government to differentiate between the teachers who were moved by just aspirations and the coupists who wanted to overthrow the government.

Finally, it was decided to intensify the activities of the party for the defense and consolidation of the national liberation movement. Specific measures were outlined.

Regarding the date for the sixth congress, the plenary session approved a postponement--it will be held on 8, 9 and 10 February, 1980.

The plenary meeting also approved a resolution supporting the decrease in Soviet military personnel in the GDR announced by L. I. Brezhnev on behalf of the Soviet Government, a resolution of solidarity with the people of Puerto Rico, and another supporting the cause of the Arab people.

[Signed] Central Committee of the People's Party, Panama, 10 November 1979.

Supports Puerto Rican Independence

PA150101 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 14 Nov 79 PA

[Text] The Panamanian People's Party has expressed its firm support for the second international conference of solidarity with Puerto Rico's independence, which will be held in Mexico 30 November 2 December. The Panamanian communist group also denounced the current U.S. military provocations in the Caribbean as aimed at blackmailing the Puerto Rican people so they will halt their independence movement.

Meanwhile, Puerto Rican independence leader Noel Colon has stated in Caracas that no Latin American nation's sovereignty will be guaranteed as long as Puerto Rico continues to be a U.S. colony. During a news conference held at the Venezuelan Congress as part of the preparatory events for the second international conference of solidarity with Puerto Rico's independence, Colon highlighted the support given the cause by the nonalined countries, the socialist community, liberation movements throughout the world and social democrats.

ADIGAS MEMBERS STRIKE FOR INDEFINITE PERIOD

PA141334 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 13 Nov 79 PA

[Excerpt] The Association of Gasoline Distributors [ADIGAS] today decreed a general strike because of the decision reached by the Texaco Company to open two new gasoline stations in the Province of Colon. The strike, which began early this afternoon, was supported by most of the gasoline stations affiliated with ADIGAS. However, various gasoline distributors did not join the strike because they are not members of ADIGAS.

In the main streets of the capital most of the gasoline stations were closed while long lines of automobiles were waiting to be served at the few gasoline stations open for business. In addition, Radio Libertad reporters learned this afternoon that gasoline stations in Colon affiliated with ADIGAS remained on strike pending solution of the problem with the Texaco transnational enterprise.

Meanwhile, ADIGAS spokesmen said the strike will continue indefinitely because the Texaco Company's decision to open two new stations is contrary to the interests of ADIGAS affiliates.

PRECAUTIONS TAKEN AGAINST PLANTAIN FUNGUS FROM COSTA RICA

PA132000 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 13 Nov 79 pp 1, 18 PA

[Text] Engineer Cesar Polanco, director of vegetable health of the Agriculture Ministry, yesterday explained that the black sigatoka, a disease which attacks plantain trees and which is presently decimating the plantain plantations in the sister Republic of Costa Rica, has neither entered nor threatened to enter our country.

Polanco said there had been a recent outbreak of black sigatoka in Guatemala and Belize, and the disease is now causing great damage to Costa Rican plantain trees, but it is not a serious threat to Panama. Polanco added that the vegetable health and quarantine departments of the Agriculture Ministry are maintaining precautionary sanitary controls at Puerto Limon, on the border with Costa Rica, and in Bocas del Toro Province in an effort to keep the disease from spreading to our country. The disease is a fungus affecting the leaves of plantain trees, reducing their output, thereby causing losses.

In his statements to CRITICA, Polanco made it clear that the black sigatoka has at no time entered Panama. On the contrary, he said emphatically that in view of the existing vigilance it is unlikely the disease could spread.

Polanco said among the preventive measures which have been taken are inspections to prevent substances carrying the disease from entering the country and disinfection of automobiles coming from Costa Rica. He said there is a ban on all plant matter coming from that country.

Finally, Polanco said Costa Rica will have to spend huge sums on chemicals in order to eradicate the disease from its plantations.

BRIEFS

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMISSION APPOINTMENTS--Government Minister Adolfo Ahumada has appointed the National Commission for Administrative Limits. The commission will be empowered to recommend appropriate and final solutions to border conflicts between districts and corregimientos. Its members will be the president of the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives, the government minister, the president of the electoral tribunal, the director of statistics and census of the Comptroller General's Office, the director of the Tomas Guardia Geographic Institute and a presidential adviser. [Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 12 Nov 79 PA]

EL SALVADOR

FOREIGN MINISTER SAYS TALKS WITH HONDURAN COUNTERPART SUSPENDED

PA150022 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1645 GMT 14 Nov 79 PA

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 14 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The new Salvadoran Government today announced an increase in the rural minimum wage and a selective reorganization of the foreign service. Meanwhile, the political violence which led to the overthrow of the Romero government is continuing.

The revolutionary junta today issued a decree establishing the mimimum wage for the current coffee harvest at $5.70 a day. This measure has been received favorably in the rural areas.

The Foreign Ministry announced a selective reorganization of the country's foreign service. Foreign Minister Hector Dada Hirezi said the current Salvadoran regime wants to maintain cordial relations with the rest of the world, particularly Central America.

Francisco Quinones Reyes, the new Nicaraguan ambassador to El Salvador, today met with Foreign Minister Dada Hirezi and later presented his credentials to the revolutionary junta. The Nicaraguan diplomat indicated that the current problem with Honduras is temporary and will not lead to anything further and that it is hoped that the problem will be solved in a matter of days or hours. He also expressed regret over the kidnaping of 2-year-old Nicaraguan Lilisely Fonseca, who was taken from her father when unidentified individuals seized his car.

The Salvadoran foreign minister said the meetings scheduled for the next few days with the Honduran foreign minister and Peruvian mediator Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero regarding the dispute between the two countries since 1969 have been suspended for the time being. He also indicated that the OAS military observers stationed on the border between the two countries will remain.

While the Nationalist Democratic Organization (ORDEN) announced that it is going underground, one of the local newspapers today published an unsigned communique saying ORDEN will not go underground but will continue working to prevent the extreme left from taking power in this explosive Central American republic.

Shortly before leaving for Mexico, where he lived for 7 years, Col Benjamin Mejia, one of the leaders of the abortive coup in March 1972, gave his full support to the current revolutionary government junta. He stressed that "we honest officers are poor." He praised the young Salvadoran officers and stressed that changes in the country are necessary.

Deputy Education Minister Roberto Barahona today said an administrative housecleaning will be undertaken in the Education Ministry because it is full of corruption. The Nationalist Democratic Union Party has organized a march on the presidential palace tomorrow to demand the fulfillment of the armed forces proclamation and a prompt solution to the problem of the missing political prisoners.

FPL ASSASSINATES 11 PRESUMED ORDEN MEMBERS

PA141836 Paris AFP in Spanish 0252 GMT 14 Nov 79 PA

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 13 Nov (AFP)--The clandestine Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces (FPL) killed 11 peasants today in Cabanas Department, some 80 km northeast of San Salvador, apparently because they were members of the Nationalist Democratic Organization (ORDEN).

According to reports released by military sources here, the peasants, members of various families, were taken from their homes at gunpoint by the guerrillas, tied up and later executed in the presence of their families. At some sites where the crimes occurred, the guerrillas prevented authorities from entering to carry out proper legal (?procedures).

Meanwhile a new organization called the United Democratic Front [FUD] has been formed in San Salvador. It has sent notes to the government asking for an investigation of the crimes, kidnapings and robberies committed by clandestine groups.

GOVERNMENT JUNTA RECOGNIZED BY 39 COUNTRIES

PA131618 Paris AFP in Spanish 1559 GMT 13 Nov 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 13 Nov (AFP)--It was officially reported here today that Colombia, Peru, France and the Philippines have recognized the Salvadoran revolutionary junta which seized power on 15 October. So far, 39 countries have recognized the new Salvadoran authorities who overthrew the Carlos Humberto Romero regime.

HONDURAS

NICARAGUAN LEADERS' INEXPERIENCE BLAMED FOR COOLING RELATIONS

PA150235 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 14 Nov 79 PA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] We can say with certainty that the cooling of the formerly traditionally strong relations between Honduras and Nicaragua has not surprised us. We feel this way because of our experience in Central American affairs. The main Sandinist leaders and the [word indistinct] rulers of the land of the lakes are unfamiliar with these affairs because of their youth and because of the history of their victorious struggle.

In view of our country's closeness to Nicaragua, Honduras had to be the main refuge for supporters of the defeated General Somoza and the members of the former National Guard who cannot stay in Nicaragua. Consequently, and just as occurred when Honduras gave asylum to the then persecuted Sandinists, our country has been invaded by National Guardsmen of the old regime to a point far exceeding our capacity for asylum. We cannot throw these National Guardsmen to the lions for humanitarian reasons. Naturally the members of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and the many chiefs of the Sandinist General Staff would like Honduras to get rid of those who are now being persecuted--the thousands of members of the previous regime--in order to cover for the present leaders of the land of Ruben Dario.

Unfortunately this cannot be done because our nation is sovereign and independent and firmly practices the principles of nonintervention and mutual respect. It seems the Nicaraguan leaders have interpreted the country's dignified and firm stand as a sign of weakness and fear, but they are totally wrong.

The Hondurans reiterate that we remain impartial in the internal affairs of our sister nations and will never allow others to interfere in our private affairs. Perhaps this is what has upset the Sandinist rulers, who must learn once and for all that we are not willing to be their permanent policemen. In view of all this, and echoing the opinion of Foreign Minister Eliseo Perez Cadalso, we believe the arrogance and inexperience of the frustrated Nicaraguan ambassador almost caused a true tragedy between the two brother countries. Regarding this, the foreign minister said: The incident prompted by the ambassador could have led the two countries to an acute crisis; however, the problem was solved through the reciprocal explanations given by the Nicaraguan foreign minister and me.

Unfortunately, it seems that Sandinist leaders such as Interior Minister Borge and general commander of the Sandinist forces Humberto Ortega Saavedra have continued to make charges against our country. At this point, and in view of the situation, we hope common sense will prevail over arrogance and misunderstandings for the benefit of Central America.

NATIONAL PARTY CHARGES NICARAGUANS REGISTERED TO VOTE

PA142350 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2110 GMT 13 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 13 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The traditional National Party charged today that dozens of Nicaraguans in asylum here have been added to the electoral rolls. Other parties have also charged that many Nicaraguans have been registered by the National Party to boost its political strength for the 20 April 1980 elections for a civilian democratic government.

National Party leaders expect to file a formal charge with the Supreme Electoral Tribunal against the registration of Nicaraguans. The tribunal, made up of representatives of the three legally registered political parties, is starting a purge of the electoral rolls to satisfy political demands for honesty in the plan for a return to constitutionality. Most Nicaraguans affected are persons who stayed in the country following the Sandinist takeover of power in Managua.

MILITARY ATTACHE TO NICARAGUA SAID TO BE IN U.S. HOSPITAL

PA141203 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 14 Nov 79 PA

[Text] The family of Lt Col Erin O'Connor, our military attache to the Honduran Embassy in Managua, has reported that he has been in a hospital for the past 3 months in the United States. This is another rebuttal to the absurd accusations made by the interior minister of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, who declared O'Connor persona non grata.

NICARAGUA

BORGE DISCLOSES TALKS WITH HONDURAN PRESIDENT

PA142315 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2023 GMT 14 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 14 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge affirmed here today that Nicaragua and Honduras are interested in normalizing their relations. At a news conference held last night in his office, Commander Borge disclosed that he has talked on the phone with Honduran President Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia. According to Borge, during the talk "we both agreed there have been misunderstandings." He added that the Nicaraguan Government has sent the Honduran Government an explanation, but did not elaborate on this point.

"We believe in President Paz' good faith and interest in normalizing our relations, a matter on which we totally agree," Borge noted. Nevertheless, Michel Najlis, who is responsible for immigration services, today made public several denunciations of the Honduran authorities' alleged mistreatment of Nicaraguan citizens. According to the official, "these abuses" are committed against duly documented Nicaraguans leaving for Honduras. "After crossing the border," she said, "Nicaraguans are interrogated by the Honduran authorities and in many cases are returned to Nicaragua after being mistreated." She added that in October 25,000 persons entered Nicaragua and a similar number departed from the country.

In October 1977, 22,000 entered the country and 23,000 departed. These figures, she noted, show that despite present difficulties a larger number of citizens is currently being serviced than under the previous regime. There is no available data on the arrival or departure of people across the Honduran border, but despite the Honduran authorities' mistreatment of Nicaraguans, the flow can be regarded as normal. As a result of several recent border and diplomatic incidents, Honduras has no diplomatic personnel in Nicaragua and the Nicaraguan Government has recalled its ambassador, Ricardo Wheelock, indefinitely.

RAMIREZ RESPONDS TO HONDURAN MINISTER'S REMARKS

PA142134 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1736 GMT 14 Nov 79 PA

[Excerpts] Managua, 14 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--"The Somozist dictatorship's genocide makes Somoza and his aides responsible for war crimes," Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Alvaro Ramirez Gonzalez said in response to remarks by Honduran Interior Minister General Diaz [as received]. The Honduran official told an international news agency that his government would turn former Somozist guardsmen over to Nicaragua "if sufficient evidence is presented against them to merit that criminal classification."

Ramirez said here today that "the principal evidence we might present to the Honduran minister is the 30,000 or more crosses in our country's cemeteries and our 40,000 orphans, the painful aftermath of the war crimes committed during the liberation struggle."

"It is not necessary to resort to the juridical concept of "war crimes" in order to obtain the extradition of those persons who caused so much harm to our people," the Nicaraguan deputy foreign minister told LA PRENSA.

Nicaragua has not officially demanded the extradition of the Somozist soldiers accused of serious "crimes against the people," but the Nicaraguan authorities have spoken to the Honduran Government on the special treatment accorded the Somozists, which contrasts with the attitude assumed against the Sandinists, who were persecuted, imprisoned and deported from Honduran territory.

"Our foreign policy is not war-oriented. On the contrary, we offer peace and friendship to the Honduran people. We share common interests which must be defended in the face of the imperialist maneuvers to plunder our peoples' wealth," Ramirez said.

AMBASSADOR TO HONDURAS ON ANTI-SANDINIST PLOT BY 'CUBAN WORMS'

PA141450 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Cuban worms [as heard] have tried to attack our embassy in Honduras. Our Ambassador Ricardo Wheelock made this charge at a press conference yesterday, adding that many of our embassy friends in Honduras have said they detected snipers in front of our embassy offices. Companero Ricardo Wheelock refers to this charge and to the suspicion they were trying to place explosives in our embassy. [Begin recording] Our friends in Honduras, who are many--we might even add that the majority of Hondurans--have informed us an attack was being plotted. A companero at the office realized the walls in front were all glass and detected the presence of Cuban worms with over 18 years of experience in explosives who had arrived to inspect the walls of the embassy. They were there to estimate the amount of explosives needed to blow everything skyhigh.

[Question by unidentified speaker] Was this a terrorist attack against the people?

[Answer] It did not occur, but it was detected. Mr Leoni [words indistinct] Arias who spoke to me for over 1 hour asked me why we had not informed him of this. Then I asked him why they had not issued a notice that the car, which he ordered detained because it was highly dangerous, belonged to me. [end recording]

COLUMNIST ANALYZES SALVADORAN DEVELOPMENTS

PA081636 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 1 Nov 79 p 3 PA

[Editorial: "El Salvador: The 'Kiss of Death'"]

[Text] The shameful failure of imperialist "mediation" in Nicaragua and the Sandinist peoples revolution's irreversible victory constitute 2 moments in our liberation process which have bequeathed many lessons for all peoples in this hemisphere. As a counterpart to our people's aspirations for freedom, U.S. foreign policymakers have also tried to derive some lessons from the Nicaraguan process.

According to several Salvadoran mass and revolutionary organizations, the recent coup in El Salvador is in keeping with a Salvadoran-style "mediation" policy implemented in the wake of the Nicaraguan revolution. In view of the crisis of Romero's unpopular and repressive regime, which seemed to have no way out in the face of the revolutionary forces' energy, army sectors staged a coup to establish a civilian-military junta with the participation of members of the "democratic opposition," the progressive bourgeoisie and progressive intellectuals.

It is very difficult to analyze what is currently happening in El Salvador. There is still no clear picture of the realinement of the various political forces--or at least what their final position will be--as a result of the coup. Nevertheless, there are a number of specific developments we cannot ignore. Massacres have continued and have left dozens of workers strewn all over the streets as a result of military repression. Once again tanks have appeared in the streets to repress the combative Salvadoran people--the workers and peasants--who are demanding political amnesty, an investigation into the cases of thousands of missing victims of the previous regime's criminal repression, an exemplary punishment for Romerist paid assassins, the dissolution of the Nationalist Democratic Organization (a reactionary paramilitary organization that defends the interests of the big landholders and the oligarchy) and the expropriation of Romero's property.

Aside from resulting in the massacre of many companeros--the best sons of El Salvador--this excessive repression, which a minister of the new government has described as "abuse of authority," has quickly lessened the new government's legitimacy. All of the junta's announced reforms and democratic pronouncements are questioned to the extent the popular demands mentioned above are not met and the repression, which has characterized the Salvadoran military dictatorship since the 1932 massacre, is not brought to an end.

The very development of the situation, the new government's baptism by blood and what seems to be a tendency toward increasingly frequent clashes between the popular movement and the army have led Americans to voice "serious concerns" over the Salvadoran situation, but they remain expectant, without granting it their massive support "for fear that this support might represent a kiss of death" (quoted from an EFE report).

In countries such as El Salvador, where authentic forms of expressing the popular will and promoting the social transformations demanded by society have never existed, military repression has always been the government's principal means of subjugating the people. But repression's legitimacy has reached its limits and the popular movement will not accept new "repressive plasters" to palliate the crisis. That is why Americans are still expectant and fear the "kiss of death," that is, a possible support for the repression, which would further lessen the regime's legitimacy by imposing the U.S. seal on it.

The new junta's true nature and its true potential for implementing profound reforms and meeting the people's most pressing demands will be determined in the next few days. Putting an end to repression and meeting the popular sectors' democratic demands must necessarily constitute the first step.

GOVERNMENT THANKS CUBA, GRENADA, MEXICO FOR AID

PA141524 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 Nov 79 PA

[Text] The Nicaraguan Government publicly expressed appreciation for the aid extended by Cuba, Mexico and Grenada to this Central American nation. Nicaraguan Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge said yesterday it was necessary, above all, to point out the unselfish aid of the Cuban Government. Speaking at Carlos Fonseca Amador Plaza in this capital, Borge, who is also a member of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, said Fidel Castro had said there should be no commercial clauses involved in aid to Nicaragua. Cuba is presently sending a total of 1,000 teachers and 1,000 doctors to different urban and suburban areas in the country.

The Cuban teachers, in their first contacts with Nicaraguans, have said they have come to cooperate in educational tasks but, if necessary, they are willing to participate in voluntary efforts within the country's revolutionary process. In addition, the Cuban teachers have repeatedly said, if necessary, we will take up rifles to defend this revolution.

As far as Grenada is concerned, Borge said that Caribbean nation is experiencing serious problems. It is besieged by imperialism which wants to destabilize Maurice Bishop's government. Nevertheless, despite its poverty, it has sent $5,000 in aid. We appreciate that heartfelt aid, Tomas Borge said.

STUDENTS IN CUBA DISCUSS PROBLEMS WITH BAYARDO ARCE

PA150039 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 9 Nov 79 p 6 PA

[Excerpt] The 700 Nicaraguan youths in high school on the Isle of Youth, Cuba, have been transferred to a school especially built for them: the Carlos Fonseca Amador Institute. The institute was built in record time and is a model education center. It has a dining hall that comfortably holds 120 persons, bedrooms, a theater and other conveniences.

Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce has told BARRICADA that he met with the youths last Saturday in a meeting at which their problems were analyzed and solutions were offered. Cmdr Victor Manuel Tirado accompanied him on the visit to the Isle of Youth.

The main problem of the 700 youths is one of communication. There are no means for the Nicaraguan students to send letters. Commanders Arce and Tirado brought back with them more than 3,000 letters from the youths to their parents. The letters will be delivered this week by the Social Welfare Ministry. Commander Arce explained that the problem arose because the Nicaraguan Embassy in Havana still has some organizational problems. However, beginning on that very day [as published], with the help of the Cuban Government, a system was created that will speed up the mail service. The students also noted a lack of information. The commanders responded that as of this week--BARRICADA alone yesterday began sending 120 papers daily--all information that appears in dailies, magazines and other news organs in the country will be sent to them.

An important achievement, said Commander Arce, is that the 700 youths will be brought home during the school vacation period next summer.

Another problem they found was food. Many have not adapted to Cuban food. The solution was found immediately because the Nicaraguan teachers who are with them are also to serve as cooks. The Nicaraguan companeros won first place in the most recent work contest, Commander Arce noted. To better explain this: The work-study system is applied. The students have the opportunity to join in the island's production work, which in their case involves only the harvesting of citrus.

First place in the district's work contest represented an honor for the 700 Nicaraguan youths, who thus placed themselves at the vanguard of the other students on the island. There are students from South America, Africa, Asia and the Caribbean.

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE PRAISES SANDINIST REVOLUTION

PA141622 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 9 Nov 79 PA

[Text] San Jose--The Committee in Defense of Human Rights in Central America has praised the victory of the Sandinist revolution in Nicaragua, indicating it should lead to great achievements by the Nicaraguan people. It said along with the reestablishment of economic, social and cultural rights, respect for real political and civil rights will also be established. It added the Sandinist people's victory means that important economic, social and cultural rights will be fully in effect for the first time in Nicaragua's history. The committee praised the literacy campaign which will eradicate one of the highest illiteracy rates, as well as praising the agrarian policy and other measures.

The counterrevolutionary campaign has distorted the Nicaraguan situation and talked about chaos and reprisals. The truth is that the Somozist chaos has been destroyed in Nicaragua, the committee stressed.

GOVERNMENT DEPORTS TROTSKIYITE ARGENTINE UNION LEADER

PA131649 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1552 GMT 13 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Mangua, 15 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Carlos Petroni, leader of the Graphic Arts Union of Buenos Aires, Argentina, was deported by the Nicaraguan revolutionary government over the weekend. This was disclosed here today by the Nicaraguan Revolutionary Marxist League and the Revolutionary Workers Front Central which had criticized Petroni's arrest on 9 October.

A report issued by Revolutionary Marxist League leader Fernando Barcenas indicated that the Argentine Trotskiyite leader was removed from prison and deported to Guatemala "in an action which worries the Latin American workers' movement."

Other independent union sources have said here that Petroni "is a divisionist and anarchist whose presence in Nicaragua could bring problems to the revolution." The Sandinist government has not issued an official communique on the case of the Argentine union leader.

MRS CHAMORRO DENIES RUMORS OF RESIGNATION FROM JUNTA

PA141706 Paris AFP in Spanish 0056 GMT 14 Nov 79 PA

[Excerpts] Managua, 13 Nov (AFP)--Violeta de Chamorro, the only female member of the Nicaraguan Government junta, today denied rumors she was planning to resign from her high post. Mrs Chamorro, the widow of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, whose assassination sparked the Sandinist rebellion almost 2 years ago, made the denial while presiding over a ceremony at which she outlined plans for the reconstruction of Managua, destroyed by the 1972 earthquake. Under the Somoza regime, the center of the Nicaraguan capital remained a pile of debris and underbrush for 7 years.

Mrs Chamorro's absence from certain official ceremonies had generated a wave of rumors to the effect that she was planning to leave her post in the government junta. On the contrary, Mrs Chamorro expressed her determination to continue to work within the revolutionary process. She said the reason for her absences had been that she had had to go abroad for health reasons and that she will have to do so again in the future.

In another quarter, Labor Minister Lea Guido de Lopez said Nicaragua has used only one-half of the 1,200 scholarships Cuba has offered to Nicaraguan high school students. She added that plans are under way to send a delegation of Nicaraguan parents to Cuba to confirm that the youths are there of their own free will and are greatly enthusiastic over the combined work-study agricultural program. Meanwhile, it was reported that Cuban technicians have been sent by the Havana government to train Nicaraguans in various sports. So far, 4 months after the triumph of the revolution, Cuba has sent several experts in the medical, military, industrial, fishing, educational and sports area to Nicaragua.

BORGE DISCUSSES FALSE CHARGES, IMMIGRATION, PENAL SYSTEM

PA142256 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 Nov 79 PA

[Yadira Baltodano report]

[Excerpts] The news conference held by Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge Martinez, minister of the interior, ended a few minutes ago. Among the topics discussed by Companero Borge was abuses committed by certain army personnel and citizens who have been denouncing people as enemies because of personal grievances. The minister also discussed inviting tehnicians and other professionals who wish to participate in the reconstruction process, new immigration measures and the innovations being made in the penitentiary system.

Regarding the abuses by certain members of the army, Commander Borge said it is basic revolutionary decency and political and Sandinist honesty to confess that, contrary to the will of our government and the Sandinist front, abuses have been committed in all areas. This, he said, is probably due to the democracy and freedom Nicaraguans are now enjoying which they have not enjoyed for the past 45 years. Companero Borge said these abuses have occurred primarily in remote areas but at times in Managua--abuses in which neighbors are arrested because of personal quarrels, with the neighbors physically abused and in some cases tortured. This has been done without the knowledge of the government and the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

Commander Borge said he is opposed to such actions, which he said are not the norm of the Sandinist front or of our revolution. He said: We cannot do the same things that were done by our enemies during the Somizist era. He said that sometimes, however, these situations arose from the rancor felt because of the many killings by the Somozists.

He said there are always black sheep in any revolutionary process. The Somozists planted the seed and have harvested the hatred. However, he said, the revolution must conform to revolutionary justice and the Somozists must be punished according to law.

In view of this, Borge appealed to all Nicaraguans not to commit abuses. He urged people not to make accusations for personal reasons, because there are already many persons under arrest as a result of false accusations and Nicaragua's investigation system does not have enough personnel and is not sufficiently advanced to be able to determine quickly who are guilty and who are innocent.

Another topic discussed by Commander Borge was the measures being taken by the Immigration Department to improve immigration procedures. He said the immigration office has taken certain measures, including providing declaration forms for Nicaraguans and foreigners residing in the country and who wish to leave the country for the first time since the revolutionary triumph. This form can be bought at bookstores and travel agencies at special prices, the maximum being 2 cordobas. However, these forms will be free at immigration offices.

Borge said that, on presenting the completed form at the immigration office, the party must attach a 5-cordoba stamp. An official seal will be affixed upon receipt of the form at the immigration office. They party may present documents for a visa as soon as they are ready, regardless of the delivery date [fecha de entrega] assigned to him at the immigration office. Once the form has been presented and the immigration documents accepted, the party will have a maximum of 3 days to pick up the passport and visa by means of a numbered ticket.

Commander Borge also discussed problems in the penal system. He said that through coordination with the Health Ministry and the penitentiary system, sick prisoners will receive attention in the penitentiaries whether they are Somozists or common criminals. Rafael Salgado has been named Health Ministry coordinator for this issue and Companero Roberto (Matthew), Jr is coordinator for the penitentiary system.

Borge also said that, despite the limitations of the hails--because these are the same jails that were inherited from the Somozists--enviromental health, fumigation and other measures are being carried out to make the situation more comfortable until the jails can be repaired. Borge also said rehabilitation courses are being offered to permit the person under arrest to provide some economic aid to his family. The health program also provides for a checkup entry into and release from jail, although no one might know when the release will take place. Companero Borge said visits to the jails continue to be irregular, but proper conditions for visits do not exist. Therefore, work is underway at the jails in order to make it possible for relatives to visit.

Regarding Commander Borge's call to the Sandinist People's Army to act in a manner worthy of the revolution, he announced certain measures because complaints have been received from our heroic Sandinist people.

In an attempt to bring the most absolute revolutionary order to the people, certain measures have been taken: Arrest warrants may be issued only by the Sandinist National Police and by the State Security Office; relatives of persons arrested have the right to know where they are being taken--hence, persons who make the arrest, whether police or state security, must carry identification at the time of search or arrest. Another measure adopted is that persons in charge of checkpoints who stop vehicles of persons for inspection must identify themselves as members of the Sandinist National Police, State Security Office or the Sandinist People's Army, as applicable.

In addition, Commander Borge urged the Nicaraguan people to heed army requests to halt to avoid painful accidents. There have been incidents in which persons have been injured because, for some reason, they have failed to heed an order to stop. Commander Borge said the mere fact that a person fails to halt when ordered puts this person under suspicion, and this has been the cause of certain incidents which, in many cases, have been caused by the involuntary or innocent action of a pedestrian or driver.

Therefore, Commander Borge urged Nicaraguans to heed traffic signals and members of the army. He also urged the citizens in general to refrain from making unfounded charges against their neighbors because of personal quarrels since this is not the purpose of this revolution. The purpose is to carry out revolution in every sense of the word.

TOMAS BORGE ON AGRARIAN REFORM, NATIONAL DEBT

PA141616 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 9 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Interior Minister Cmdr Tomas Borge Martinez has announced the Agrarian Reform Institute [INRA] has recovered about 1,500 farms which were owned by many servile Somozists and the dictator. Today these farms will benefit our workers and peasants, he said. He added that the INRA has recovered 6 million manzanas which will be used to feed the peasants who are the sole owners of production. All the land which Somozism usurped during the dictatorship is now the patrimony of our peasants, workers, all the proletariat of our revolution.

Companero Tomas Borge Martinez also said Somoza left the country indebted to foreign banks for the astonishing amount of $1.6 billion. He said the dictator left in his safe the ridiculous sum of 3 cordobas.

ARRESTED NEWSMAN DEFENDS FREEDOM OF SPEECH, PRESS

PA091528 Managua EL PUEBLO in Spanish 5 Nov 79 p 2 PA

[Moises Castillo Zeas editorial]

[Text] The unfair and baseless arrest of EL PUEBLO reporters by the State Security Office sets a grave precedent for matters of social communication. Consequently all social communicators desiring to voice constructive criticism of the revolutionary process to intensify our popular revolution have become timid.

Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge Martinez made the following statement at a news conference: They were not arrested because they are newsmen but because they are "counterrevolutionaries." However, the specific counterrevolutionary acts we had allegedly carried out were not specified. When a high-ranking official speaks he should use precise and specific language so he does not have to correct his statements later. An unfounded judgment has been passed and this is extremely grave.

I believe we newsmen of this proletarian newspaper have carried out praiseworthy social work by giving the proletariat ideological weapons to increase its class awareness and carry out the historic role of the working class.

In this country in which capitalist production relations and a mixed economy exist, newsmen must understand that a revolutionary transformation has taken place and fearful and vacillating stands cannot be taken. If we do not faithfully defend proletarian interests, we are contributing to the workers exploitation in alliance with the bourgeoisie and imperialism. Naturally it all depends on each individual's class awareness, determined by his place in the economic system. Newsmen aware of their role in the revolution cannot be uncritical and passive agents because without their critical views the people would be ignorant of what is happening to their rights.

During the 31 days I have been under arrest at the Sandinist police station accompanied by proletarian leaders, I have been closely following what the media has been reporting in connection with our arrest and I have come to the conclusion that coverage of our prison situation has been very brief and timid. The only exceptions are the daily EL PUEBLO and the Mil newscast, which have had no qualms or inhibitions about reporting the truth. With this I am not clamoring for publicity in the media that have remained silent regarding our imprisonment but merely pointing out there is a lack of courage in reporting that it is not in line with freedom of the press, one of the victories gained by the Nicaraguan people. We must therefore, clearly understand the freedom of the press we enjoy today was an unquestionable conquest of our united people. Why be fearful of expressing constructive criticism which can only favor the people.

GOVERNMENT RELEASES NEWSMEN, WORKERS FRONT MEMBERS

PA102314 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1951 GMT 10 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 10 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Three members of the editorial staff of the leftist daily EL PUEBLO of this capital who had been in prison for 36 days were released Friday evening by the Nicaraguan revolutionary government.

Their arrest was noted in the newspaper's "demands for the deepening of the revolution," a position proposed by the revolutionary leftists that have been accused by the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN)--which is leading the process--of forming part of the "counterrevolutionary ultraleft."

The released journalists--Guillermo Cortes, Moises Castillo and Carmen Caracas--said they received good treatment during their detention. Along with the journalists, the government released 37 members, leaders and militants of the Workers Front, the labor organization of the Marxist-Leninist Peoples Action Movement, who were in various prisons. Prior to this measure there was a "conciliatory" dialog between leaders of the Workers Front and the FSLN.

NEWSMEN ASK CARAZO NOT TO CLOSE COSTA RICAN RADIO STATION

PA100441 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2100 GMT 9 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 9 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaraguan newsmen have asked Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio not to be swayed by an international campaign seeking to shut down the Radio Noticias del Continente radio station operating in San Jose, Costa Rica. The Nicaraguan Newsmen's Union (UPN) and the Managua Radio Newsmen's Union (SRPM) sent a communique to the Costa Rican president yesterday saying that the radio station is a victim of "reaction and international imperialism, especially reaction of the Argentine fascist regime."

The Nicaraguan organizations stress that Radio Noticias del Continente placed itself at the service of the Latin American people since its foundation and that it always supported the Nicaraguan people's struggle against Anastasio Somoza's dictatorship. It is presently broadcasting the proper image of the Nicaraguan revolutionary process.

The UPN and the SRPM express their solidarity with the radio station's personnel and editorial staff, among them poet Ernesto Cardenal, Genaro Carnera Checa, Eliazar Diaz Rangel, Leonidas Rodriguez and others. They appealed to President Carazo, because of political and labor circumstances, to "follow the tradition of respect for the freedom of expression and thought which has always existed in your country. Do not heed the pressure campaign against Radio Noticias del Continente and allow it to continue operating freely in Costa Rican territory."

ANTI-SANDINIST CRIMES, CORRUPTION PROMPT INVESTIGATIONS

PA142000 Paris AFP in Spanish 0151 GMT 14 Nov 79 PA

[Text] The wave of attacks against members of the new Sandinist government reveal increasing terrorist activities in Nicaragua, and no one hesitates to blame these attacks on supporters of the former Somozist regime.

Manuel Pernudi, an officer of the State Security Office who had disappeared several days ago, was found today in the morgue. The body had several bullet wounds. Pernudi is the second Sandinist holding a high post found dead in the past few days.

Jorge Vogl, Agrarian Reform Ministry official and Sandinist front leader, was killed last week by unidentified people at the entrance to his home. Added to these attacks is the killing yesterday of Jose Guillermo Wheelock, uncle of the director of the Agrarian Reform Institute, Cmdr Jaime Wheelock. Jose Wheelock was killed at his farm, La Revolucion.

Meanwhile, a Sandinist army patrol was attacked by counterrevolutionaries 40 km northeast of Managua. The extreme leftist newspaper EL PUEBLO reports in today's edition that a member of the patrol was wounded, although the report has not been confirmed. According to the report, the patrol was traveling on the highway leading to the northwestern part of the country when it was presumably ambushed by former Somozist guards who opened fire from treetops using modern automatic weapons.

The Sandinist authorities are also investigating a case of corruption discovered in the City of Matagalpa, 130 km northeast of Managua, as well as the murder of Jorge Vogl.

Supreme Court magistrate Santiago Rivas has confirmed the arrest of lawyer Francisco Gonzalez, attorney general in Matagalpa Department charged with confiscating the Somoza family properties and those of their friends in that region. Gonzalez is accused of accepting bribes to keep from embargoing and nationalizing properties, Rivas announced. Sandinist authorities are investigating possible connections between these cases of corruption and the recent Vogl murder.

Finally, it was learned that the dean of the School of Economy of the Central American University and economy professor in the Sandinist army, Roger Garcia, who disappeared 5 days ago, is being held by security police. Roberto Sanchez, a military spokesman, said Garcia is being investigated for crimes against the army.

Vogl Murder Condemned

PA130114 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Nov 79 PA

[Text] The Sandinist Workers Central [CST], the Association of Rural Workers, [ACT], the Sandinist Defense Committees [CDS], the Luisa Amanda Espinoza Association of Nicaraguan Women [AMN] and the 19 July Sandinist Youth have issued the following statement:

Brothers, all mass organizations, through which the true aspirations of all Nicaraguan people are expressed, join in condemning the murder of Companero Jorge Vogl, a member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and regional official of the Nicaraguan Agrarian Reform Institute, in northern Nicaragua.

Our Companero Jorge, a capable and prominent member of the Sandinist front, was carrying out a task of vital importance to our revolution. Through the agrarian reform program he was placing land at the disposal of our peasants, thereby increasing agricultural production, a fundamental basis for the reactiviation of our national economy. However, there are those who oppose this. They are the enemies of the revolution who do not want to see the aspirations of our workers and peasants crystallized and who resort to the practice of criminal terror inherited from Somozism.

We note that in the short period of our revolution several companeros have been the victims of criminal attack. They include labor leader Sergio Rivas Savaria, Marcel Pallais Cheva, a political official of the Sandinist People's Army assigned to the National Telecommunications and Postal Directorate in Villafontana, Luis Manuel Gutierrez Solano, a member of the Sandinist Traffic Police, and now our unforgettable brother, Jorge Vogl. We knew that Vogl's life had been threatened by Somozist landowners whose land had been expropriated. They had usurped the peasants' land with the support of the dictatorship.

We have no doubt that the black instincts of these resentful criminals would allow them to coldly kill our companero as he was returning to his home at 2300. In the face of these attempts to hinder the progress of our revolution, the working class, peasants and all honest Nicaraguans, worthy upholders of the ideals of Sandino, Carlos Fonseca and all our heroes and martyrs, will work to maintain implacable vigilance throughout the length and breadth of the country in order to uncover and halt attempts to prevent our revolution from advancing and becoming consolidated.

We call on our army, the National Sandinist Police and particularly on the people of Matagalpa, who are organized in the ACT, CST, CDS, AMN and Sandinist Youth, to join forces in a tireless effort until the assassins of Companero Jorge Vogl are uncovered and severely punished.

We invite workers and people in general to accompany Companero Vogl and pay tribute to him in his funeral march.

The spirit of Carlos Fonseca Amador is in each worker. Companero Jorge Vogl is present in our agrarian revolution. Let us increase production. Let us crush the counter-revolution. People and army unite to guarantee victory. Fatherland or death, we shall triumph. The people are clearly waiting for these crimes to be resolved so the counter-revolutionaries may receive exemplary punishment.

STATE, CHURCH DISCUSS PARTICIPATION IN REVOLUTION

PA102234 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1931 GMT 10 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 10 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The discussion between church and state concerning the former's participation in the revolutionary process taking place in this Central American country entered its second round today.

The first meeting took place in late July, just a few days after the victory of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN), which overthrew the government of Gen Anastasio Somoza.

It was surprisingly announced this morning that the six members of the Nicaraguan church hierarchy, presided over by Manuel Salazar y Espinoza, bishop of Leon, were holding a meeting with junta members Sergio Ramirez, Violeta de Chamorro and Alfoso Robelo and commanders of the revolution Tomas Borge, Humberto Ortega and Carlos Nunez.

The delay of this second round of talks between government leaders and the church hierarchy, considered indispensable by many, already had triggered rumors in political and lay circles.

Msgr Pablo Antonio Vega, bishop of Juigalpa, told reporters that the invitation to the meeting came from the governing junta and is a continuation of their first meeting, which clarified many matters concerning relations between the two powers.

Approached by the "Aqui Centroamerica" radio newscast at the headquarters of the metropolitan archdiocese, where the meeting is taking place, concerning his views on the Sandinist revolution, the prelate said there are still some points to be discussed. He later explained that "there is a lack of coordination with the same ideals of Gen Augusto Cesar Sandino, who set the guidelines for this country's liberation struggle 47 years ago." The bishop added that "Sandino's ideal must be the only reference point in the reconstruction of Nicaragua. The church is evaluating the actions and behavior of men and is interpreting the will of the people at this historic moment."

WORKERS FRONT SAYS LABOR MUST 'TAKE REINS OF POWER'

PA100118 Managua EL PUEBLO in Spanish 5 Nov 79 p 8 PA

[Communique of the Workers Front--date not given]

[Text] The current most important task and responsibility of the working class is to defend and consolidate this revolution. First, this means it must consolidate and expand its participation as a vanguard and leadership class. The working class must organize not only to increase production but to take the reins of power and to have its decisions become the law of the country.

We believe that if the working class is really in power together with the peasants it must exercise that power through its mass organizations. Its representatives and delegates at the national level should be the ultimate authority in Nicaragua. If this is the case, the workers will truly feel that power belongs to them, and they will work to produce with more enthusiasm. They will not permit parasites to give themselves large salaries and privileges.

The Workers Front [FO] is not economically oriented [economicista]. Instead, it is an organization which struggles primarily for the power of the workers and for the vanguard role of the working class. It struggles for the establishment of workers committees democratically elected by the rank and file. Those workers committees should be the highest body in the factories and work centers. Their delegates at the national level should be the country's highest power. It struggles for the broad and independent character of the unions which should not be subjected to orders from "above." We also believe the workers' current economic demands should be taken into consideration, discussed and studied by the authorities.

The FO, which raises the glorious banner of Marxism-Leninism, greets the workers of the plywood company, whom it recognizes as courageous anti-Somozist fighters. They always protested Somoza's criminal government and many took up arms against him. The FO also recognizes [rest of communique missing].

GOVERNMENT CONSIDERS CONFISCATION OF SEARS

PA141406 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Companero Natan Sevilla, deputy minister of labor, informed us this morning that because of the attitude taken by Sears officials concerning company workers, the ministry is preparing a study to be presented to the office of the Attorney General on vigorous measures that may be taken against that transnational.

The deputy minister also informed us that the Labor Ministry had instructed the conciliation board to hold talks with Sears officials and representatives of the workers. However, during these talks the Sears executives demonstrated an unwillingness to solve the workers' problem.

Companero Natan Sevilla said the workers had shown a great amount of patience, but their patience is running out and a very serious conflict could occur. For this reason the Labor Ministry has decided to conduct an exhaustive study of the ongoing conflict at Sears in order to have sufficient grounds on which to base drastic measures such as the confiscation of the enterprise.

Finally, the deputy labor minister said the government's only desire is to insure that the worker is not exploited or abused by transnational companies.

RAUL CASTRO RECEIVES USSR'S YEPISHEV

FL150029 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Nov 79 FL

[Text] Today Army Gen Raul Castro Ruz, second secretary of the PCC and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR], received at the headquarters of the PCC Central Committee Army Gen Aleksey A. Yepishev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the USSR Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, who is paying an official, friendly visit to our country.

The meeting was held in an atmosphere of frank comradeship. The meeting was also attended by Div Gen Senen Casas Regueiro, first vice minister-chief of the General Staff, and Brig Gen Sixto Batista Santana, vice minister-chief of the FAR Central Political Directorate, both members of the PCC Central Committee.

Various issues of mutual interest dealing with greater development and strengthening of relations between the two communist parties and the armed forces of Cuba and the USSR were discussed at the meeting.

UN ENVOY REAFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR KAMPUCHEA

FL142153 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2102 GMT 14 Nov 79 FL

[Text] Cuba has asserted that the Kampuchean situation should be resolved by the Kampuchean people themselves without any foreign interference, on the basis of respect for that country's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Speaking at the UN General Assembly, Cuba's Permanent Representative Raul Roa Kouri said the Kampuchean people today are masters of their destiny and have undertaken the hard task of national reconstruction. Roa Kouri said the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council headed by Heng Samrin with its headquarters in Phnom Penh is the sole and legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people and state.

He added that no one can believe in the protests of those who in the past massacred the people of Indochina or in their Chinese partners which have stirred war and an arms race in the region.

Cuba's permanent representative to the United Nations, Raul Roa Kouri, declared at the General Assembly that what has been called a fair solution to the Kampuchean problem is nothing more than a return to ignominy and servitude. He indicated that the attempted solution would mean a reactionary alliance with the policy of those who consider Southeast Asia as their own backward or as a springboard to assert their control over the continent.

Roa Kouri emphasized that considerations of any issue concerning Kampuchea at the United Nations and other international organizations require the participation of the legitimate representatives of that state--the People's Revolutionary Council. He also asked the international community to intensify urgent humanitarian assistance to the people of Kampuchea without political conditions.

ALARCON SCORES INTER-AMERICAN DEFENSE BOARD

FL141534 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 14 Nov 79 FL

[Text] Caracas--Cuban Vice Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon has declared that the Inter-American Defense Board is an obsolete organization responding to a phase of Latin American history which fortunately has been surmounted.

In statements made last night at Maiquetia airport en route to San Juan, Puerto Rico where he will give a lecture, the Cuban diplomat said that the Board at no time represents Latin America and much less its people. He added that the Board is a mixture of defense interests of some sectors of the region and United States, and that it is one of the many mechanisms Washington used in the past to maintain its control over the area; like others of its type, the Board is experiencing a crisis at this time.

The Board, Alarcon said, cannot respond to the interests of Latin American defense which actually should mean a defense against the United States which controls the Board.

ESTEFANIA REPORTS EXPECTED INCREASE IN 1980 EXPORTS

FL091315 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1249 GMT 9 Nov 79 FL

[Text] Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Manuel Estefania has told Radio Reloj that exports in 1980 are expected to be higher than that planned for this year with the addition of 44 new products without affecting national consumption. He added that the expected total export volume increase is considerable and that 187 goods already are being exported, many of them as a result of the drive to gain the export awareness that is necessary to develop the national economy.

In his interview with Radio Reloj, Estefania pointed out that Cuban trade with Latin America and the Caribbean has increased considerably over the past 3 years.

He stressed that export goods that have increased include citrus and the already famous Habana Club rum whose international demand for 1980 already is 2.5 million liters more than in 1979.

The goods that have increased our export capacity for 1980 include ornamental plants, beeswax, clamps for fences, iron and steel parts, farm tools, industrial gears, handicrafts, sports equipment, construction equipment and other goods.

Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Manuel Estefania emphasized in his talk with Radio Reloj that quality in production and presentation of goods, including their canning and packing, are decisive factors when presenting them in the international market. He added that producing enterprises should consider this and that the export awareness should be materialized now and converted into action in order to decisively increase our export funds.

BRIEFS

SANDINIST FRONT FOUNDER HONORED--A ceremony of homage to Carlos Fonseca Amador, founder of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua, on the occasion of the third anniversary of his death in combat was held yesterday at the headquarters of the Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples [MPSP]. Elena Gil, member of the party Central Committee and president of the MPSP, chaired the ceremony along with other members of the MPSP Secretariat; Nicaraguan Ambassador to Cuba Carlos Rojas Ubeda; and Jose Francisco Rivera, also known as Commander Ruben. Commander Ruben, who was comrade-in-arms of Fonseca Amador and was with him to the end, said the best homage of a Marxist-Leninist combatant like the one honored last night is consolidation of his work. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 Nov 79 FL]

HAITI

DUVALIER ANNOUNCES MAJOR CABINET RESHUFFLE

WA142213 London REUTER in English 2129 GMT 14 Nov 79 WA

[Text] Port au Prince, Haiti, Nov 14 REUTER--Haitian President for Life Jean-Claude Duvalier has announced a major cabinet reshuffle. No official reason for the changes was given.

President Duvalier recently complained that his ministers were not aiding him in achieving the "economic revolution" the government says is now underway, political sources said.

Last night's announcement of a reshuffle coincided with an official statement on violence which erupted five days ago at a human rights lecture here attended by about 500 people.

A communique from the Department of Coordination and Development said police were called in to quell the disturbance during which several people were injured and the lecture hall damaged. Some U.S., West German and French diplomatic personnel as well as journalists were roughed up in the attempt to restore order, the communique said.

The United States has demanded an explanation from the Haitian Government. The incident occurred last Friday before a lecture to be given by lawyer Gerard Gourgue, president of the Haitian committee of human rights, at a school here.

Six ministers from the outgoing cabinet retained their posts.

The names of the new ministers are as follows:

Interior and Defense: Claude Raymond
Foreign and Religious Affairs: Georges Salomon
Finance and Economic Affairs: Dr Herve Boyer
Justice: Ewald Alexis
Education: Joseph Bernard
Coordination and Information: Jean Narcisse
Youth and Sports: Theodore Achille
Trade and Industry: Andre Dumesle
Public Works, Transport and Communication: Alix Cineas
Labor and Social Affairs: Hubert de Ronceray
Health and Population: Willy Verrier
Planning: Raoul Berret
Agriculture, National Resources and Rural Development: Paul Saint-Clair
Mines and Energy Resources: Fritz Pierre-Louis.

[Paris AFP in English at 0710 GMT on 14 November adds the names of the following new deputy ministers: Interior and Defense, Daniel Suplice; Trade and Industry, Jean Michel Ligonde; Agriculture, Nicaud Julien; Finance and Economy, Jean Robert Estime; and Education, Mrs Andree Saint Lo.]

JAMAICA

GLEANER EDITORIAL SAYS 'SOVIETS ARE HERE TO STAY'

FL111700 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 8 Nov 79 p 3 FL

[By F.S. Ledgister]

[Text] The crisis over the presence of what the U.S. Government called Soviet "combat troops" and the Soviet Union called a "training brigade" in Cuba has established a new strategic reality in the western hemisphere. It seems obvious that the Soviets are here to stay.

The Soviets have over the years built up an awesome presence in Cuba that goes much further than economic assistance. Not only are there Soviet ground troops in the island but for the past few years Soviet pilots have been manning Cuba's air defences, and other military aid has been forthcoming. There are approximately ten thousand military and civilian advisers in the island. In addition the Soviets have provided the Cubans with advanced MiG-23 fighter-bombers, surface-to-air missiles, medium-range military transport planes, and an attack submarine (with a second to come).

The Russians have also modernised the submarine base at Cienfuegos on Cuba's south coast for the Cuban Navy. Furthermore they have established an electronic-intelligence monitoring station.

Not Too Pleased

Needless to say the United States is not too pleased with these developments. U.S. Senator Sam Nunn of Georgia said: "The Soviet brigade represents only one element in what appears to be a much larger Soviet programme to assume the primary responsibility for Cuba's defence with the aim of freeing even more Cuban troops for operations overseas. Cuban troops have, in effect, become the Hessians of the Soviet drive for power in the Third World." (Hessian mercenaries, from Hesse in Germany, were used by the British in the American Revolutionary War.)

The U.S. has, of course, taken countermeasures against the Soviet buildup in Cuba. They have set up a Caribbean task force based at Key West as a military watchdog for the region. They held manoeuvres at Guantanamo Bay. U.S. intelligence operation to monitor Soviet and Cuban military activities will be stepped up. In addition the U.S.'s rapid deployment forces are to be given better facilities: a fleet of supply ships is to be stationed in friendly ports around the world to support these forces; also four more tanker planes to refuel transports carrying quick-reaction troops, and supplies. The U.S. has reinforced its naval strength in the Indian Ocean, and plans a further modest buildup.

Most important of all the U.S. has pledged that Soviet troops in Cuba will be prevented from threatening the security of the U.S. or of any other nation in the Americas.

The Americans also intend to increase economic assistance to countries in the region to help "resist social turmoil and possible communist domination."

Meanwhile, Cuba continues its massive programme of sending military and civilian advisers, not to mention combat troops, throughout the Caribbean, Africa and the Middle East.

No Real Threat

What is interesting is that Cuba's military buildup is no real threat to the security of the U.S. since there are no nuclear weapons in Cuba. The fighter-bombers and the attack submarine are, however, a threat to the other states in the region. The Russian-built submarine base at Cienfuegos on the south coast of Cuba faces the Caribbean rather than the U.S. The Cuban armies in Africa will one day return home and want something to do.

In the long run the security of the United States depends on the security of the rest of the hemisphere. As Senator Nunn said: "Historians of the future will be hard pressed to explain how it was that the United States in the 1970's permitted a tiny hostile nation 90 miles from its own shores to assume the role of a superpower".